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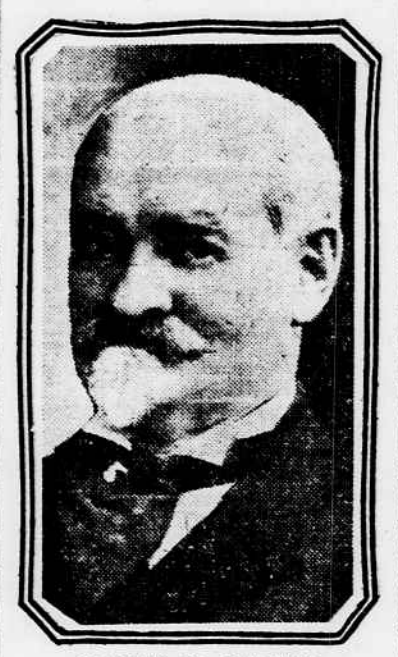
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MAJ. ROBERT W. HUNTER DIES AT THE AGE OF 79

Was Confederate Veteran of Civil War and Prominent Lawyer and Journalist.

Funeral Services to Be Held in Winchester, Va., Tomorrow Afternoon at 3 O'Clock.



ROBERT W. HUNTER.

Maj. Robert Waterman Hunter, seventy-nine years old, prominent Confederate veteran, lawyer and journalist, died last night at his winter residence, at the Allendale apartments, 2006 N. street northwest, following an illness of two weeks' duration. His death had been expected at any moment for the past week.

The body of Maj. Hunter was taken to Winchester, Va., today and funeral services will be held there tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Christ Episcopal Church, when it is expected the city of Winchester will do homage to his memory.

Was Born in Martinsburg.

Maj. Hunter was born at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, now West Virginia, July 12, 1837, of an old and distinguished Virginia family. He was the oldest son of Col. Edmund Pendleton Hunter and Martha C. Abell Hunter.

He attended the old Martinsburg Academy, and afterward became a student in the law school of the University of Virginia, where he graduated several years before the outbreak of the civil war. Returning to Martinsburg he became principal of the academy, which position he retained until the war began. He was a lieutenant in a noted military company commanded by Col. Nadenbousch at the time of the John Brown insurrection at Harpers Ferry, and was on duty with that and other companies of militia at the scene of the trouble.

When the Confederate regiments were formed in the lower Shenandoah valley he enlisted in the 2d Virginia Regiment of infantry, and was made adjutant of the regiment. He later became a member of the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon of "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade, with the rank of major. He was selected to carry the flag of truce from Gen. Gordon to Gen. Phil Sheridan just before the battle of Appomattox. Maj. Hunter bore a distinguished part during the war, taking part in practically every engagement in which the famous "Stonewall" brigade participated.

Practiced Law in Winchester.

After the war he located in Winchester, Va., and practiced law, becoming one of the best known members of the bar in the northern part of the state. He was also for a long time associated with the late Edward G. Hollis in editing and publishing the old Winchester Times.

During the administration of President Cleveland Maj. Hunter held the position of inspector of public lands in the Interior Department. "After disposing of his newspaper interests, Maj. Hunter located in Washington, where he practiced before the various courts of the District of Columbia and the United States courts. Some years ago he was chosen to fill the office of secretary of Virginia military records, which had been created by an act of the general assembly, and he gave his entire time and attention to the work of collecting and preserving the military records of the Old Dominion. He continued to practice law in Winchester and in the Virginia courts until the last few years, and had since divided his time between Winchester and the National Capital.

Of the Old School.

Maj. Hunter was regarded in every respect a Virginian of the old school, and numbered among his intimate friends scores of the men who have won fame in various callings. Among his closest friends and associates were Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany of this city; Maj. J. C. Hemphill, Col. R. Preston Chew of Charles Town, W. Va.; the late United States Senator John W. Daniel of Lynchburg, Va.; and the late Maj. Holmes Courton of Winchester. He was a past master of Winchester Hiram Lodge, No. 21, F. A. A. M., and was a communicant of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Winchester.

Maj. Hunter was married three times. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Martha Forrest Campbell of Athens, Ga.; Mrs. Julia Calvert Koffman of Baltimore, Md.; and Mrs. Caroline Stuart Hunter of Winchester and Washington; two sons, Richard Stuart Hunter of Baltimore, Md., and Edmund Pendleton Hunter of Washington; four sisters, Mrs. Sarah F. Harrison, Miss Bette J. Hunter and Mrs. Mary Lou Bell of Martinsburg, W. Va., and Mrs. H. A. Riddle of Chambersburg, Pa., and one brother, John Abell Hunter of Belair, Md.

Airship Company Makes \$175,000.
Correspondence of the Associated Press.
FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany, March 16.—The German Passenger Airship Company, Ltd., of this place, in its annual report just issued, says that while the war has put a stop to the company's regular business, the works have been fully occupied on war orders (manufacture of parts for Zeppelins) and that the gross earnings for the year were \$175,000. As the company was burdened with a heavy deficit, 1915 earnings made it possible to write off a substantial amount. The company has also derived revenue from leasing its sheds at various points like Baden-Baden, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Dresden and Potsdam, to the military authorities.

Hairdressers' Guild Raises Prices.
Correspondence of the Associated Press.
LONDON, March 21.—The members of the Hair Dressers' Guild have announced that from next week they will raise the charge for shaving from 4 cents to 5 cents and advance the price of hair cutting from 8 cents to 10 cents. Scarcity of labor and the increased cost of materials are given as the reason for the increased prices.

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS COVER WIDE AREA OVER BRITISH SOIL

(Continued from First Page.)

ing with the Zeppelin air raid on the English east coast last Friday night:

"The total casualties reported in the Zeppelin raid on the night of March 31-April 1 now amount to forty-three killed and sixty-six injured. Nearly 200 explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped.

"A Baptist chapel, three dwelling houses and two cottages were demolished. A town hall, four dwelling houses, thirty-five cottages and a tram car shed were partly wrecked. There was no military damage.

"A number of our aeroplanes went up to attack the raiders. Lieut. Brandon, R. F. C., rising 6,000 feet, saw a Zeppelin about 3,000 feet above him. At 9,000 feet he got over it and attacked, dropping several bombs, three of which he believes took effect.

"Later he got over the airship again and let off two more bombs over her nose. His own machine was hit many times by machine gun bullets. They may have been the Zeppelin which dropped a machine gun, ammunition, a petrol tank and machinery, or possibly that which came down off the Thames estuary."

Some Compensation.
As some compensation for the sacrifice of life, the British public finds satisfaction in practical proof afforded of a great improvement in the defensive methods dealing with aerial incursions.

There has been constant agitation in the newspapers for British airmen to ascend and attack Zeppelins, and the fact that this now has been successfully done gives promise of still greater achievements in the same direction. At the same time, it will tend to increase public confidence that the authorities are making progress in their efforts to deal with the Zeppelin danger.

In connection with Lieut. Brandon's exploit, an unexpected but interesting report from Copenhagen, that a Danish fishing vessel observed at a great distance in the North sea what appeared to be a half submerged Zeppelin. The authorities express the hope that this may prove to be a machine that Lieut. Brandon bombed.

Not Likely to Be Deterred.

The newspapers point out that the Germans are not likely to be deterred by the loss of one or even of several airships, and point out as evidence their immediate repetition of Friday's performance Saturday and Sunday. Times, while devoting many columns to a description of the activity of the Zeppelins, expresses the fear that the British people "are in danger of losing their sense of proportion," saying there seems to have been more profound interest in the Zeppelin raids of the past few days than in the whole of the night struggle before Verdun, and that the destruction of the L-15 excites more excitement than the fall of Erzerum.

While regretting the casualties among "unfortunate civilians," says the Times, "the nation should learn to see them in the perspective, never forgetting how infinitely greater have been the sufferings of our neighbors and allies at the hands of invaders."

GERMANY HAS PLENTY OF RECRUITS IN SIGHT

War Minister Makes Confidential Report on Condition of Army to Reichstag Committee.

BERLIN, April 2.—Among the items given out for publication by the Overseas News Agency was the following: "The war minister during a session of the main committee of the reichstag made a confidential report about the situation of the German army. According to the newspapers, the minister said recruiting was assured for long time. It was not planned, he said, to extend the age limit beyond forty-five years, on the contrary soldiers who had passed the age of forty-five during the war had been withdrawn from the front. The minister said he recognized that this was largely due to the excellent care given the wounded."

"The minister gave the committee figures concerning German losses, which proved that they have not been heavy, as compared with those of the enemies."

"Germany, the minister said, was provided with raw material sufficient for a long time. It was necessary, he added, to use the stocks of materials carefully, but there was no reason for fear, no matter how long the war keeps up."

John Southey, War Veteran, Dies.

John Southey, veteran of the civil war, died Saturday at his home, 1414 35th street northwest. Funeral services are to be held tomorrow morning under auspices of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 26, G. A. R. Interment is to be at Holy Rood cemetery. Mr. Southey enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment during the civil war, engaged in seven battles, was wounded in front of Petersburg, and honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

Former King's Advice to Portugal.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
LONDON, March 21.—"In view of the situation in Portugal," ex-King Manuel, who is now living in a suburb of London, has issued a proclamation asking all his followers in Portugal as well as royalists abroad, to support "whatever form of government may be established in Portugal."

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON PREPAREDNESS
Gentlemen: Among the objects which will claim your attention in the course of the session a review of our military establishment is not the least important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected still further to change, the relative situation of our frontiers. In this review you will doubtless allow due weight to the considerations that the questions between us and certain foreign powers are not yet finally adjusted, that the war in Europe is not yet terminated, and that our eastern ports, when recovered, will demand provision for garrisoning and securing them. A statement of our present military force will be laid before you by the Department of War.

AERO RAIDERS DO NOT DESIRE TO KILL WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Commander of German Airship Seized in Thames Estuary Says Efforts Are Aimed at British Factories.

LONDON, April 2.—"I do not think you would find an officer of the German navy or army who would willingly participate in the killing of women and children."

Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, commander of the Zeppelin L-15, which was hit by shell fire in the raid Friday night on English towns and later sank in the Thames estuary, replied thus to the Associated Press when requested to explain the psychology of German air raids on defenseless cities and the killing of harmless civilians.

Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, who was at first inclined to total reticence, thawed when told that he could speak in his own language quite free from hindrance from his British captors in the detention quarters.

Purpose of the Raids.

"I am very well satisfied with the treatment here," he said, "but naturally feel the loss of my freedom. As to air raids, we have a much more important object in view than the killing of women and children, namely, the destroying of the enemy's armed positions, workshops and factories. Women and children become the victims of our operations, but not because we kill them intentionally. It is war."

The commander declined to express himself as to whether the airship came, nor would he reply to questions regarding the length and duration of the raid, or whether he had participated in previous raids. But the iron cross with which he was decorated on the date of the air raid of October, 1915, and he informed the interviewer that he had taken part in the Zeppelin service since the outbreak of hostilities.

Can Tell Position.

Asked whether he knew the location of the airship during the raid in the darkness and whether he could distinguish buildings and other objects at night, he asserted that he could tell almost exactly, but could not say whether the bombs fell where they were intended to fall, except in some instances.

Commander Breithaupt, who was a regular naval officer before the war, served in Australian waters and also in South America. He said he was acquainted with numbers of British naval men and did not feel any hatred for them, but was doing his duty in fighting the enemy.

Asked whether he participated gladly in air raids he replied: "Yes, I do my duty as an officer, gladly. As to risk in air fighting, we know the chances we run and are prepared to meet them. Our duty was lit from the respect to the attitude at which the raiding Zeppelins flew, he admitted that the height was very great, but added that the Zeppelins were "shoulder spilling" when 5,000 feet was mentioned, and saying:

"We should not reach England if we flew only at that height."

His First Raid on England.

Lieut. Kuehne, second in command, was more reticent, but said that it was his first raid on England. "I had hoped to come again," he added.

Lieut. Kuehne declared that he knew absolutely where the airship was when cruising, and made a similar remark as Breithaupt's that the Germans were certain they had achieved considerable success in the raid. Both seemed convinced that their aircraft had done damage to the British fleet and military works.

All the members of the airship's crew, when interrogated, expressed satisfaction at the treatment they had received. Their daily rations consist of a half pound of meat, a pound of bread, a pound of potatoes, two ounces of margarine, an ounce of salt, an ounce of coffee or a half ounce of tea, two ounces of sugar and two ounces of cheese.

Some members of the crew had visited America before the war and one has relatives there, but most of them are unable to speak English. The greater part of the men, however, are clothed when wrecked, but were

Five of Eighteen Wounded.

Five men of the total crew, now known to number eighteen officers and men, were slightly injured before their rescue. One of the men was drowned. The airship was lying at about 2,000 feet over the Thames estuary when suddenly, according to the crew, the craft dashed down to the surface of the water. None of the men would admit that bombs had been dropped during the raid, probably from the unfounded fear that any such admission would entail punishment.

The prisoners will be kept apart for the first few days, in the same manner as British soldiers undergoing punishment for military offenses, but as soon as details of their identity are established they will be placed with the other German prisoners and no difference will be made in their treatment.

All the captured German officers and men will receive the same pay as those of equal rank in the British service. The officers will have food from the British officers' mess table, while their quarters consist of bedroom and sitting room, comfortably furnished.

BULGARIANS PILLAGE SERBS' SOFIA LEGATION

PARIS, April 2.—A dispatch from Athens, dated Saturday, received by the Havas News Agency says:

"The populace has pillaged the building of the Serbian legation at Sofia, says information obtained from a reliable source. The Bulgarian authorities arrested the men left in charge of the building.

The American minister at Sofia protested to Premier Radokoff, who justified the action of the people on the ground that Serbia having ceased to exist as a nation, the legation building belonged to Bulgaria."

TO BUILD THREE ARMORIES.

Maryland Legislature Passes Van Horn Bill for Special Bond Issue.

A bill providing for a special bond issue of \$100,000 to be divided between Hyattsville, Cambridge and Westminster for the building of armories, has recently passed both branches of the Maryland legislature, in the face of a policy adopted by the general assembly, which provided that there be no appropriations for armories at the present session.

The passing of this bill, which was introduced by Delegate Van Horn of Prince George's county, is generally attributed to eleventh-hour action by Minority Leader Mervin, who interceded with Gov. Harrington and the chairman of the ways and means committee, won their support, and pushed through the bond issue.

LOSES HIS SKILLED WORKMEN.

Cutlery Maker Complains Bitterly of Munitions Plants' Practice.

Bitter complaint against the big munitions plants for drawing off his skilled workmen has been made to the Navy Department by a cutlery maker who declined to bid for supply lack of skilled mechanics. The writer declares that his experience is that of almost all metal manufacturers, whose best men are enticed to leave their regular employment at which they had been engaged for years, to go to the munitions plants at higher wages.

It is suggested that something should be done to prevent foreign governments from buying all the raw materials and corralling all of the labor in the country at unheard-of wages, which simply force manufacturing firms of long standing into a state of stagnation and compel them practically to close their factories.

It requires one ton of musk rose to distill one pound of pure attar of roses.

AMUSEMENTS IN PARIS RUNNING IN MANY PLACES

Employment Is Being Given Many Stage People, Who Have Suffered Much Hitherto.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 18.—Two hundred and twenty-six places of entertainment—theaters, cinematographs, music halls and cabarets—are now running in Paris, as against 190 on January 1, 1915. This number includes practically all the theaters of Paris and the opera house, whose performances are, however, only intermittent matinees. No elaborate productions are contemplated until the theater scene has recovered. Of the larger theaters the Comedie Francaise is the only one now playing every evening; the others give from four to five performances per week, while the smaller theaters of the different quarters give three to four performances.

The moving picture shows are running far ahead of the theaters in popularity and total attendance. During the month of December last the number of spectators in the theaters was 800,000, while during the same month 1,500,000 persons witnessed cinematograph performances. As compared with the preceding year the increase in attendance is shown each week. The number of theatrical audiences was about 500,000, while the increase in attendance at moving picture shows was 800,000. The greater popularity of moving picture shows is attributed largely to the interesting war films that are shown each week. American police films have also had a remarkable vogue during the season.

Though fewer stage plays have been produced since the war began, the prefect of police is nevertheless kept busy reading new productions and old ones with a view of eliminating such passages as do not pass the censorship. He has read 1,500 plays and examined 9,000 films since August 21, 1915. He has also examined an average of 150 concert programs per week, representing a total of about 2,000 songs each week, all of them practically new.

This partial revival of the theater has gone far to relieve distress among dramatic and lyric artists, but the salaries are nothing what they were before the war. Most theaters pay very meagerly, and some pay nothing at all, while their casts with artists who are in dire distress and who prefer to act for nothing rather than grow rusty.

TOURIST SEASON IN CUBA IS GREATEST SEEN THERE

U. S. Visitors Exceed by Thousands Those of Any Previous Year.

Liner Facilities Taxed.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, March 21.—The tourist season now drawing to a close has been by far the most prosperous that Havana has ever seen, the number of visitors from the United States exceeding by thousands that of any previous year and taxing to their utmost capacity the steamship lines from New York, Key

2,000 SCHOOLS TO LAUD BARD.

Arrange for Pageants in Honor of Shakespeare Tercentenary.

Nearly 2,000 schools and colleges of the country have arranged for a pageant or dramatic performance in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's death this month, the federal bureau of education announced today.

The bureau, in co-operation with the Drama League of America, is assisting in planning celebrations by giving practical suggestions as to kinds of celebrations, type of performances, lists of dances and designs for simple costumes for Shakespearean plays.

British Consul General Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Charles Alexander Spencer Percival, British consul general at Philadelphia, died here yesterday after an illness of about eight weeks. Mr. Percival was forty-five years old and was one of the youngest consuls general in the British service.

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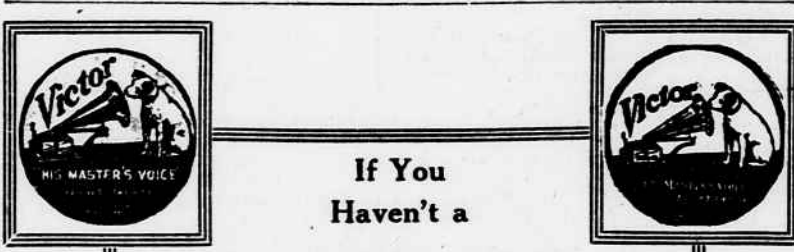
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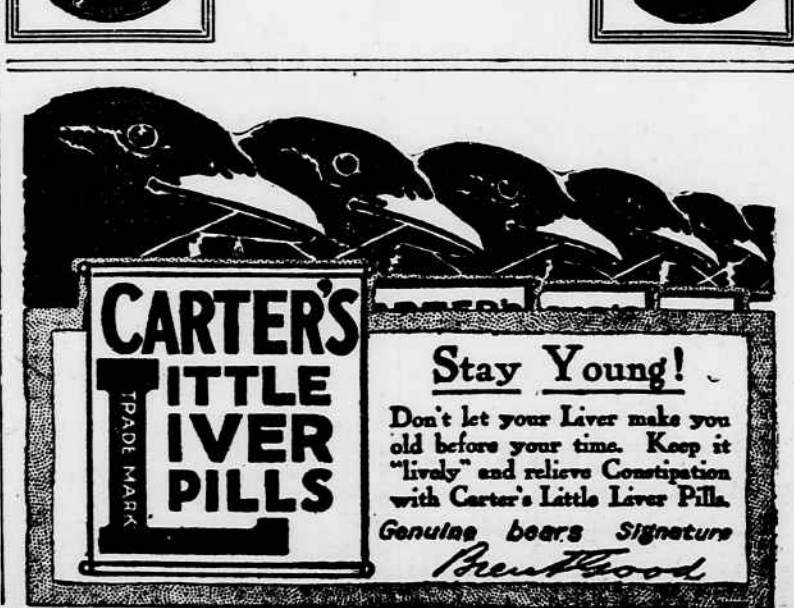
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